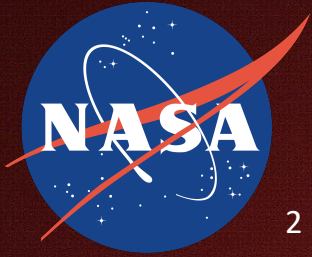


On the Predictability of Tropical Cyclones through All-sky Infrared Satellite Radiance Assimilation

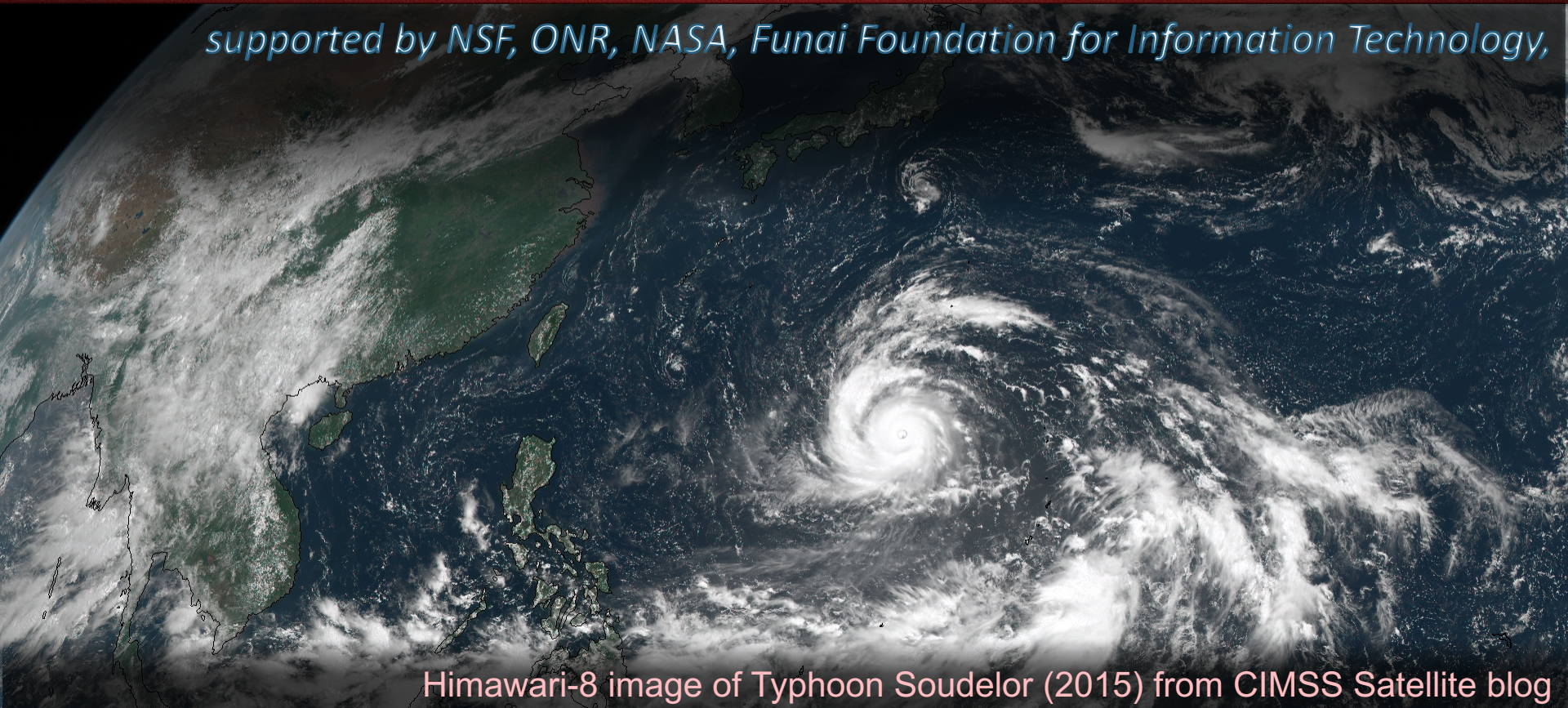


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² Dept. of Meteorology and Atmospheric Science, Penn State University

supported by NSF, ONR, NASA, Funai Foundation for Information Technology,

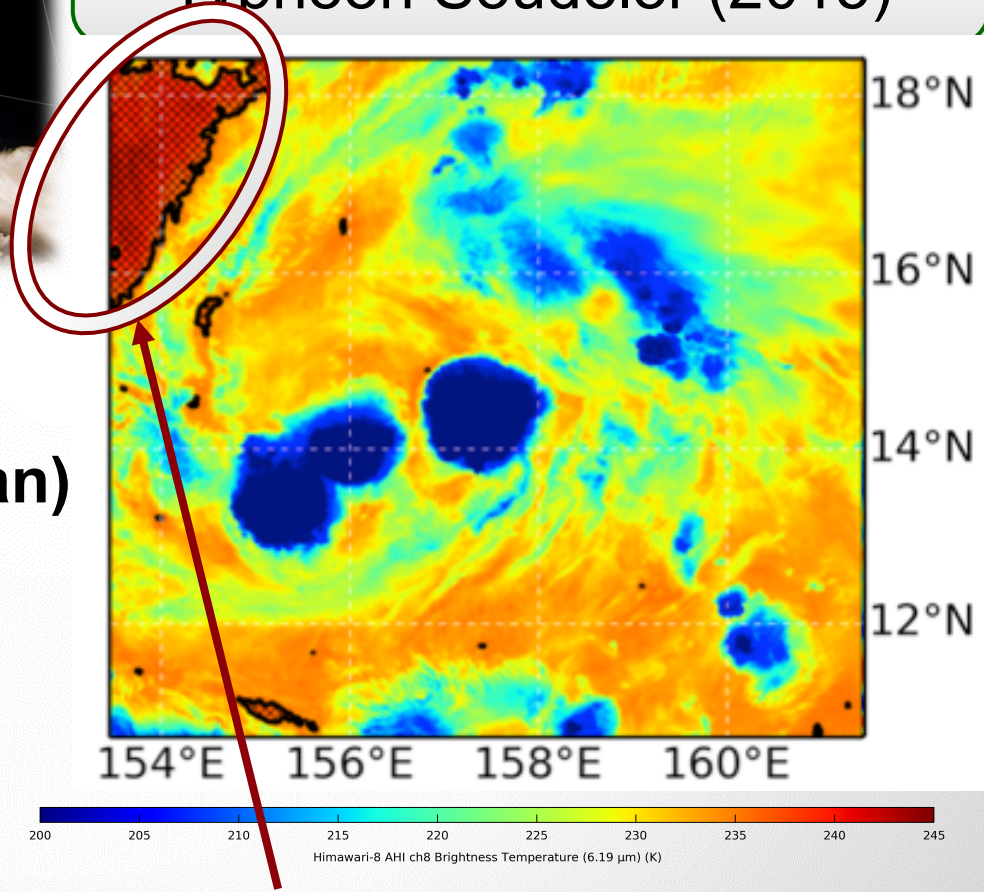


Himawari-8 image of Typhoon Soudelor (2015) from CIMSS Satellite blog

New Satellites! ~Himawari-8 & GOES-16~



Himawari-8 observation of Typhoon Soudelor (2015)



Launch Dates:

- Oct 2014 (Himawari-8, Japan)
- Nov 2016 (GOES-16, USA)

Coverage: **Hemispheric**

Frequency: **10-15 minutes**

Resolution: **2 km**

Clear-sky seldom covers
inner-core region

Experimental settings for tropical cyclones

DA cycle: **Genesis stage to predict RI**

Model: **WRF** ver.3.6.1(Skamarock 2008), **CRTM** (Han et al. 2006)

PSU WRF-EnKF-CRTM (Zhang, Minamide and Clothiaux, 2016)

Ensemble-based data assimilation system

- Ensemble size: 60

Regional convective-permitting model

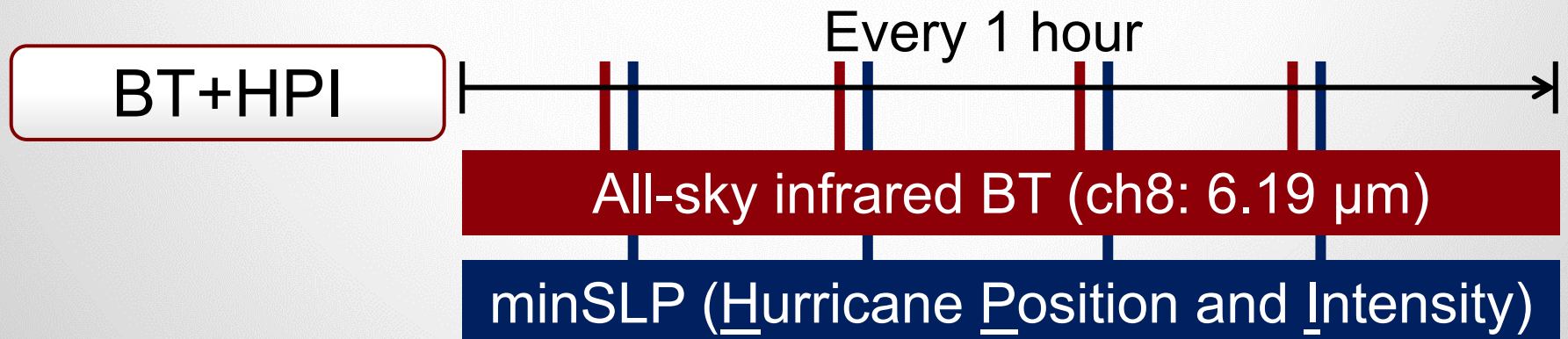
- Resolution: 27, 9 & 3 km (D1-D3)

Observation error modeling

- Adaptive Observation Error Inflation (AOEI)
- Adaptive Background Error Inflation (ABEI)

Minamide and Zhang,
2017, *MWR*

Minamide and Zhang,
in review for *QJRMS*

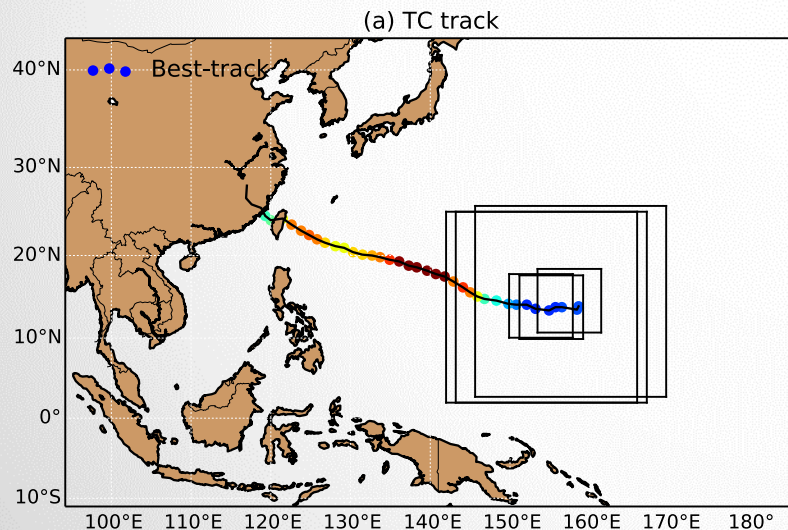


Second case: Super-Typhoon Soudelor (2015)

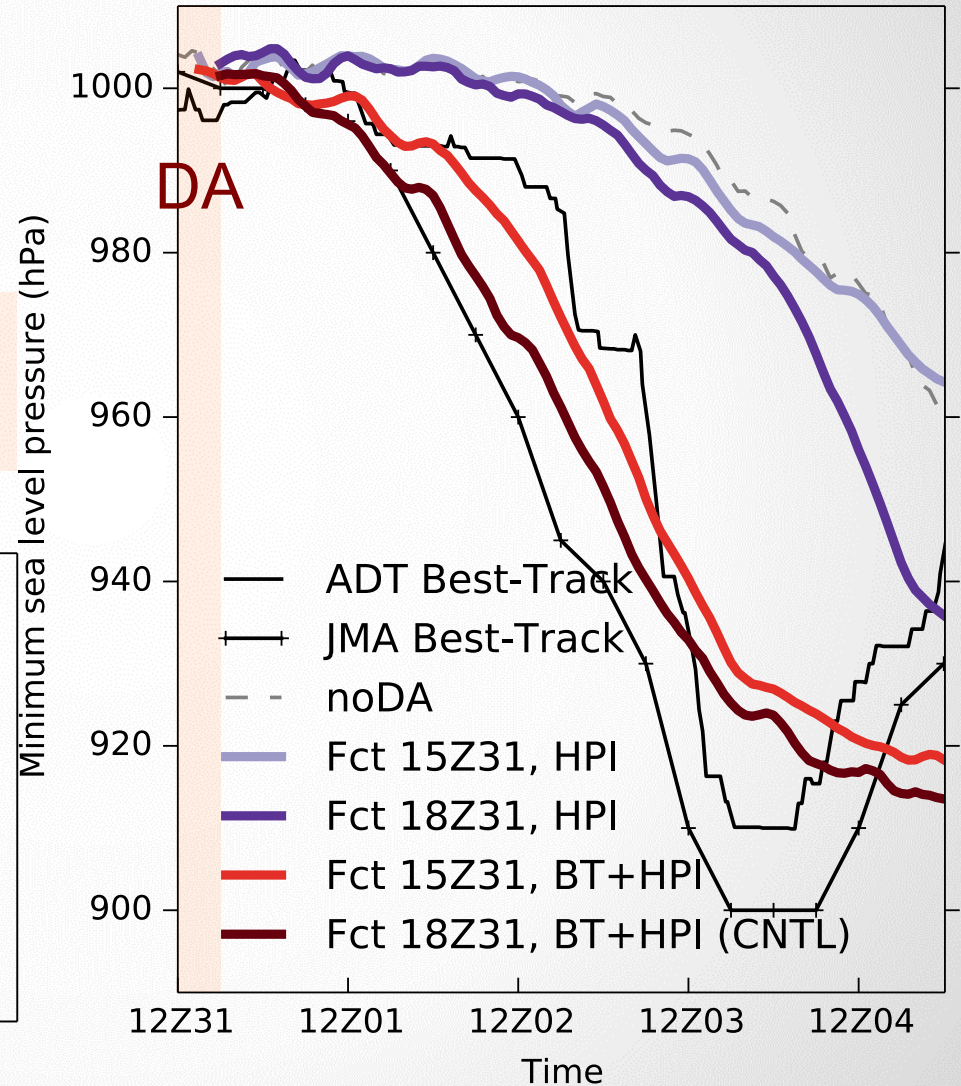
Super-Typhoon Soudelor (2015)

- Observed by Himawari-8
- Strongest typhoon in 2015

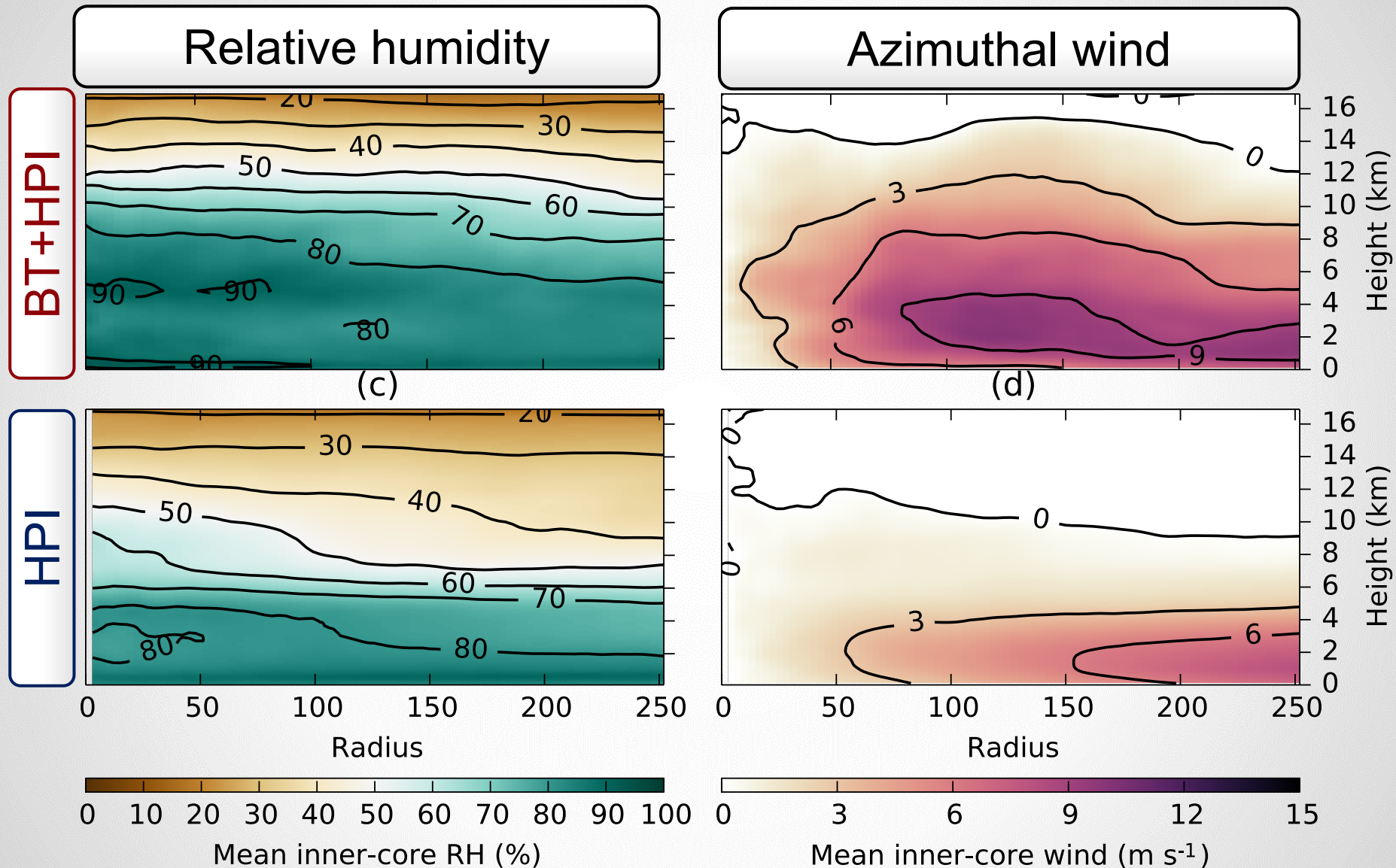
DA cycle: **12Z to 18Z/31**
(Genesis stage to predict RI)



Minimum SLP forecast

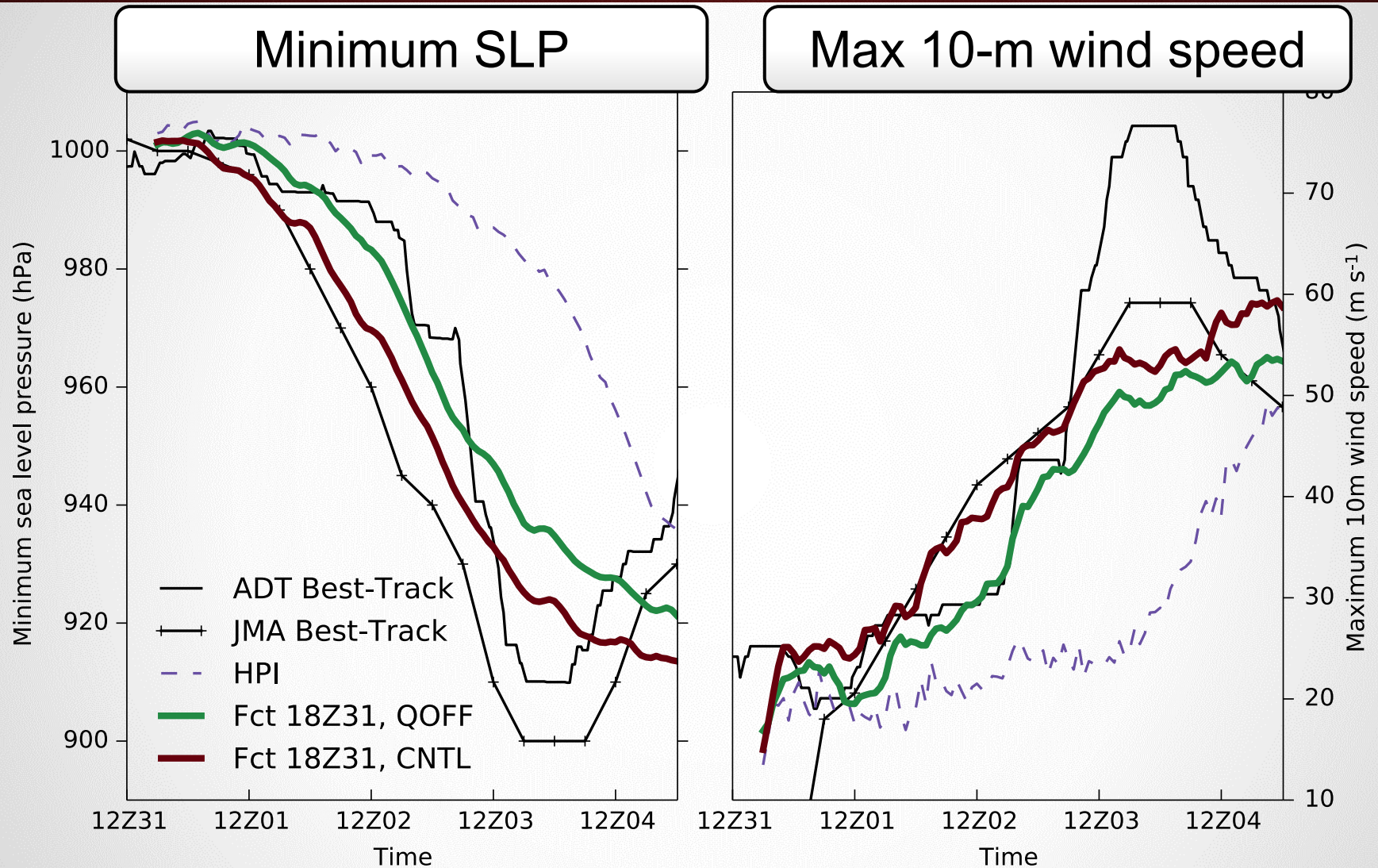


TC Inner-core structure comparison



- Stronger and moister inner-core vortex is obtained by all-sky DA.

Moisture initializations & TC intensity evolution

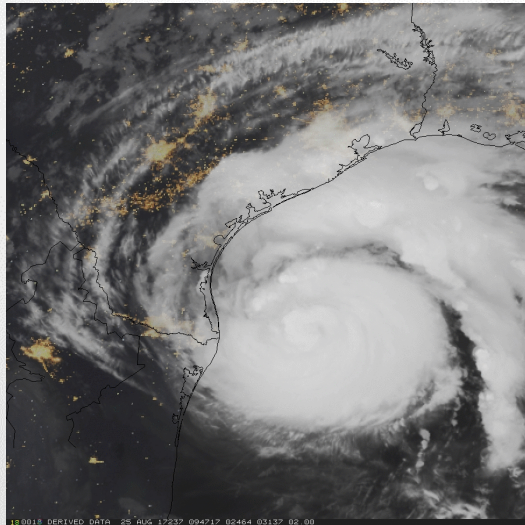


- Assimilation of BT significantly contributed both moisture & dynamical vortex initialization.

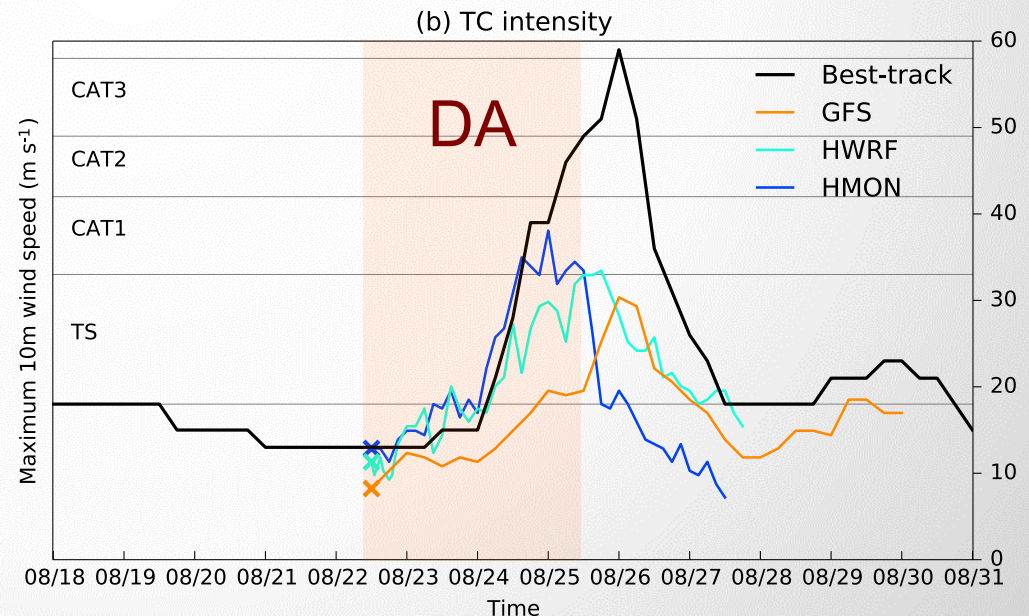
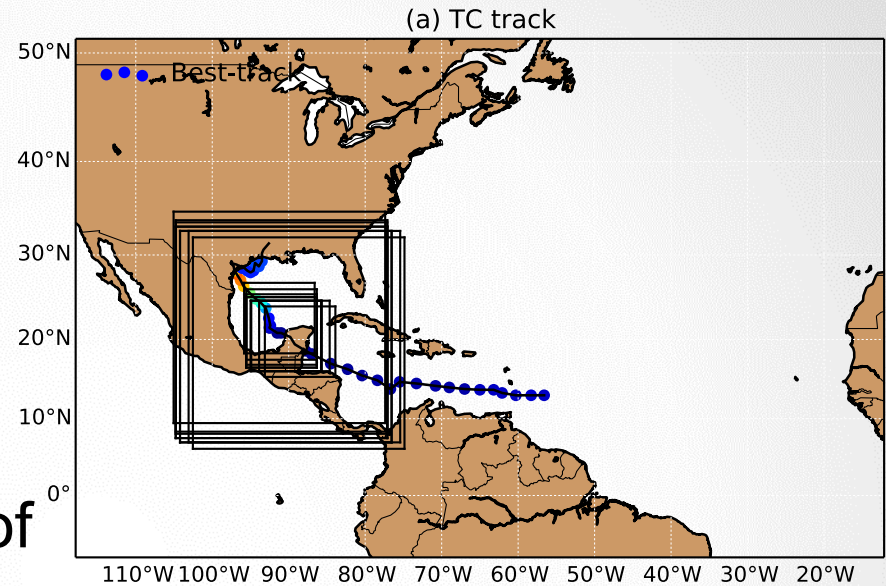
Second case: Hurricane Harvey (2017)

Hurricane Harvey (2017)

- First landfall major hurricane observed by GOES-16
- Re-intensified in the Gulf of Mexico



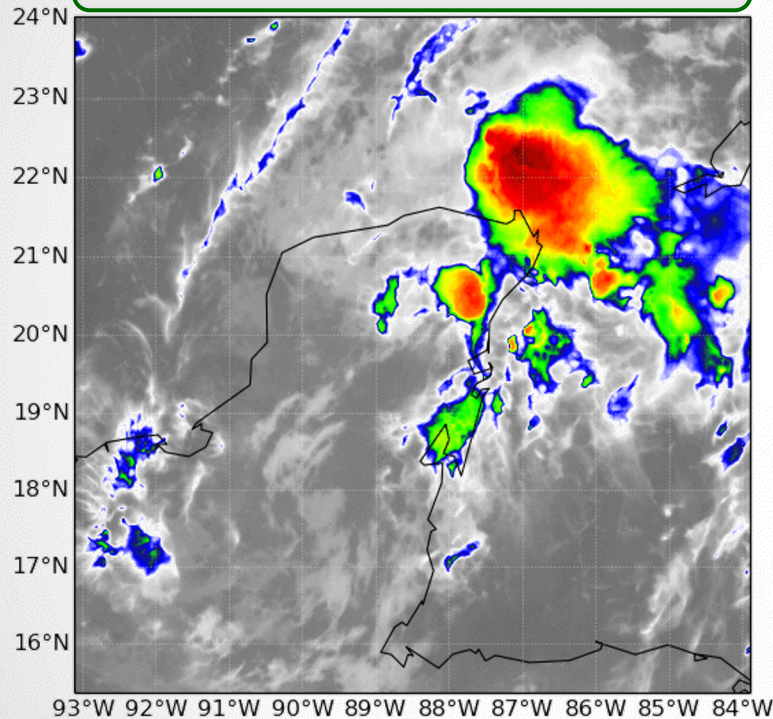
GOES-16 animation from
<http://tropic.ssec.wisc.edu/>



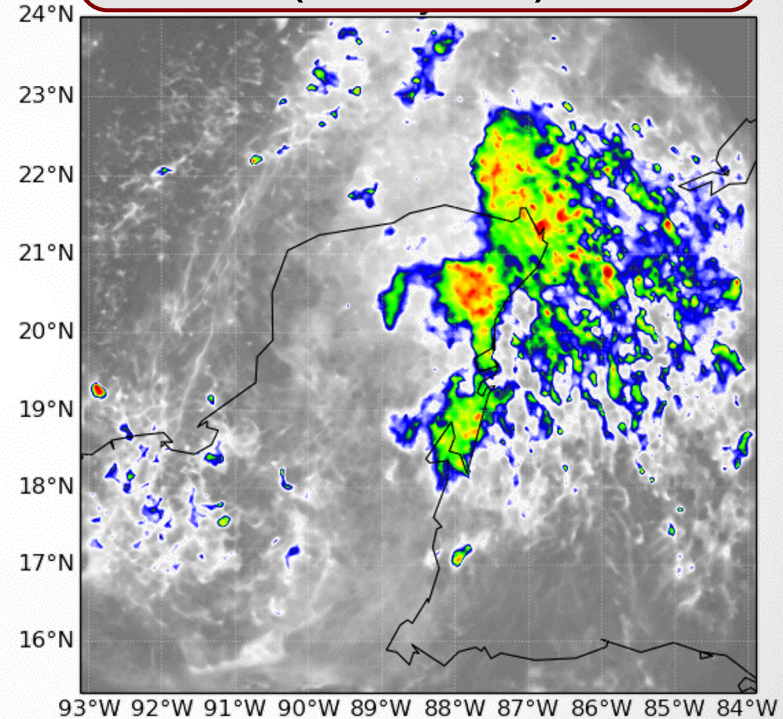
EnKF Performance Assimilating Himawari-8 BT

GOES-16 Window Channel (ch14: 11.2 μm)

Observation



EnKF analysis
(BT+HPI)

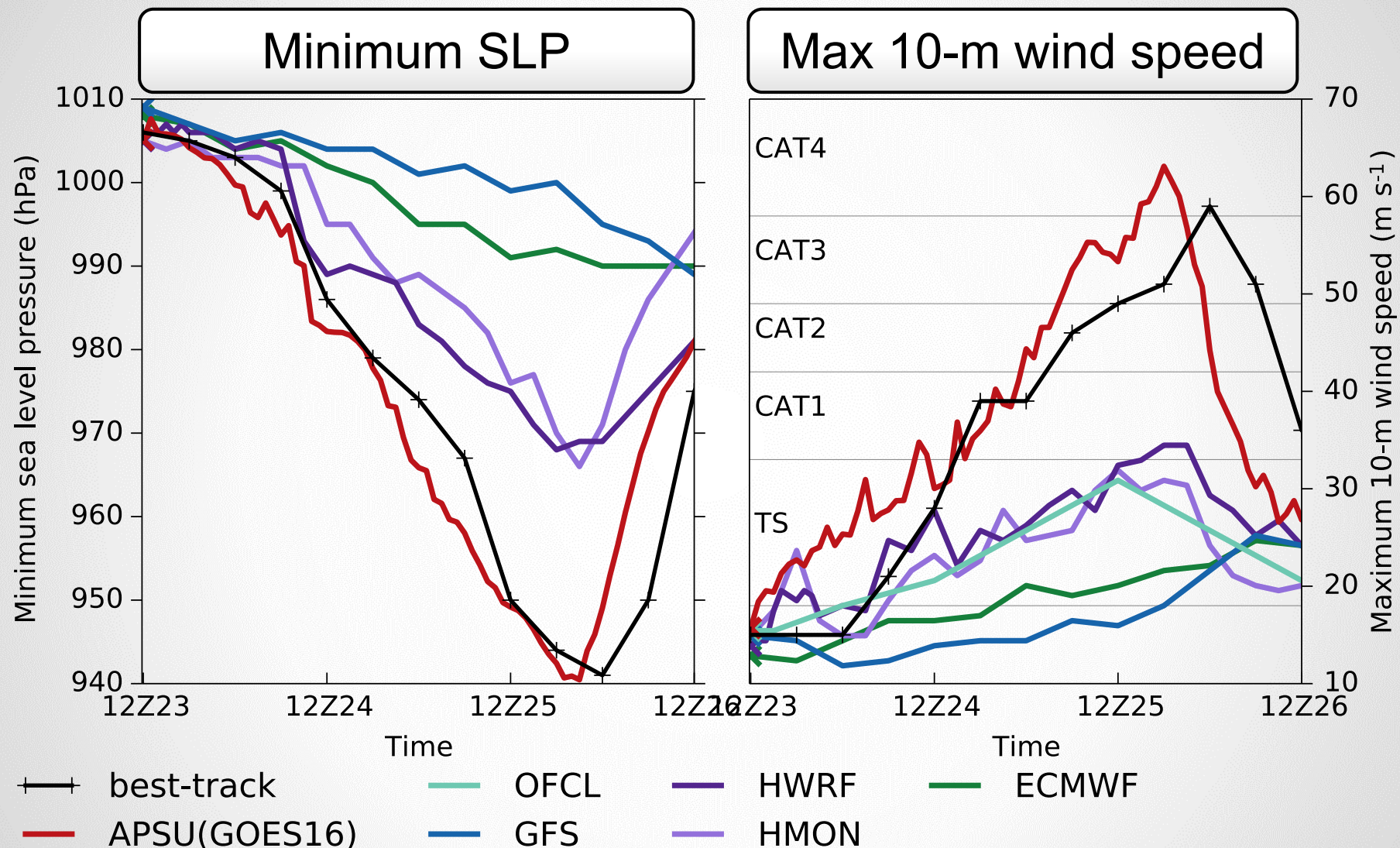


Simulated GOES-16 ch14 (11.2 μm) Brightness Temperature (K)

[2017-08-22_12:00]

Minamide and Zhang, *in prep for submission*

EnKF Performance on TC intensity forecast



- Assimilation of GOES-16 helped to capture RI of Harvey.

Summary

- Assimilation of brightness temperatures for tropical cyclones can contribute to developing strong vortex, as well as constraining observed moisture (and convection) distribution.
- Assimilation of all-sky brightness temperatures of water vapor channel from Himawari-8 and GOES-16 in the genesis stage greatly helped to capture the rapid intensification process of tropical cyclones with the deterministic forecasts from the EnKF analysis mean.

Thank you very much for your attention. (Masashi.Minamide@jpl.nasa.gov)